



A CORRECT PLAN
OF THE
ENVIRONS OF QUEBEC,

AND OF THE
BATTLE fought on the 13th September, 1759:

Together with a particular Detail of

The FRENCH LINES and BATTERIES,

And also of the

ENCAMPMENTS, BATTERIES and ATTACKS of the
BRITISH ARMY,

And the Investiture of that City under the Command of

VICE ADMIRAL SAUNDERS,

MAJOR GENERAL WOLFE,

BRIGADIER GENERAL MONCKTON,

And BRIGADIER GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

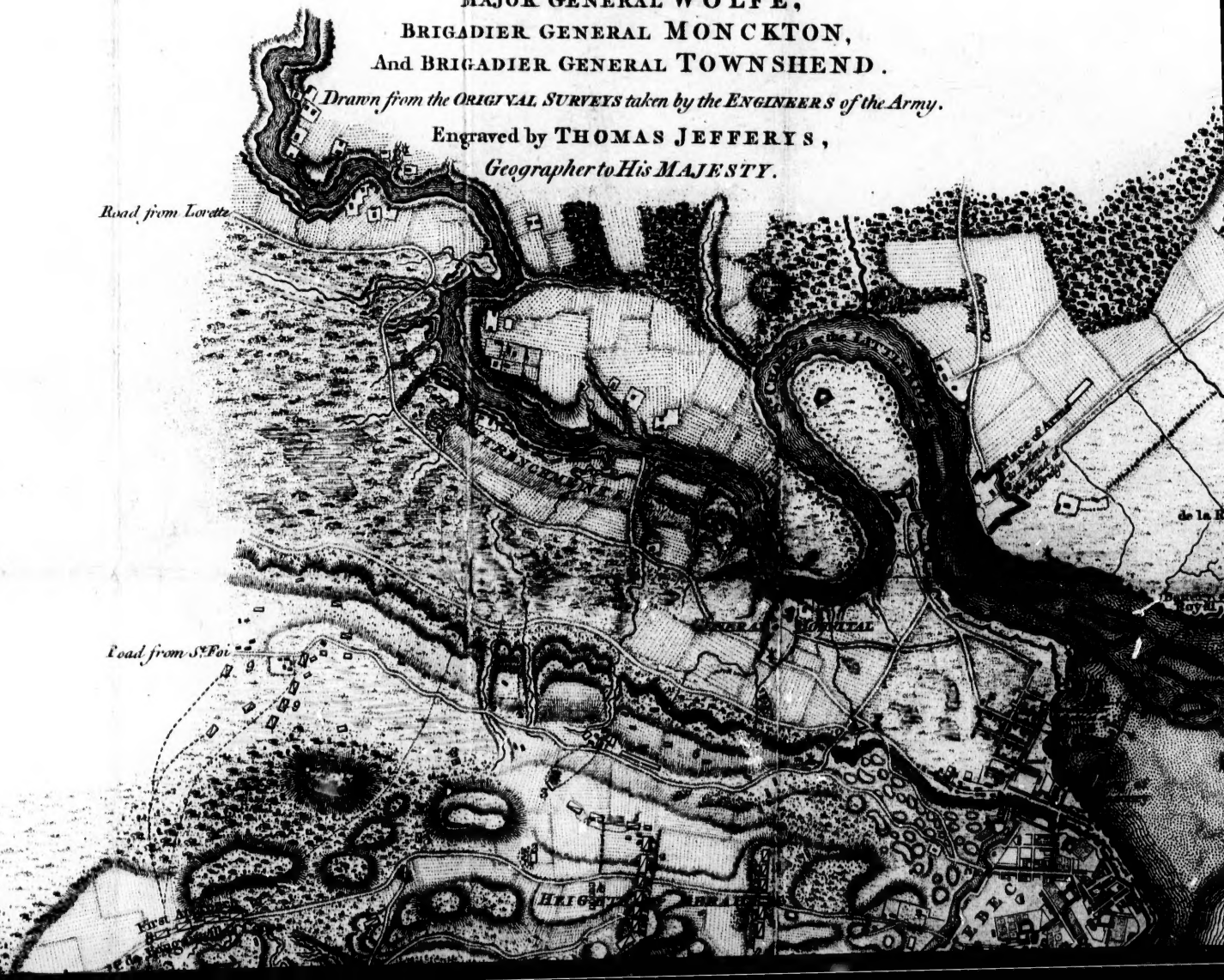
Drawn from the ORIGINAL SURVEYS taken by the ENGINEERS of the Army.

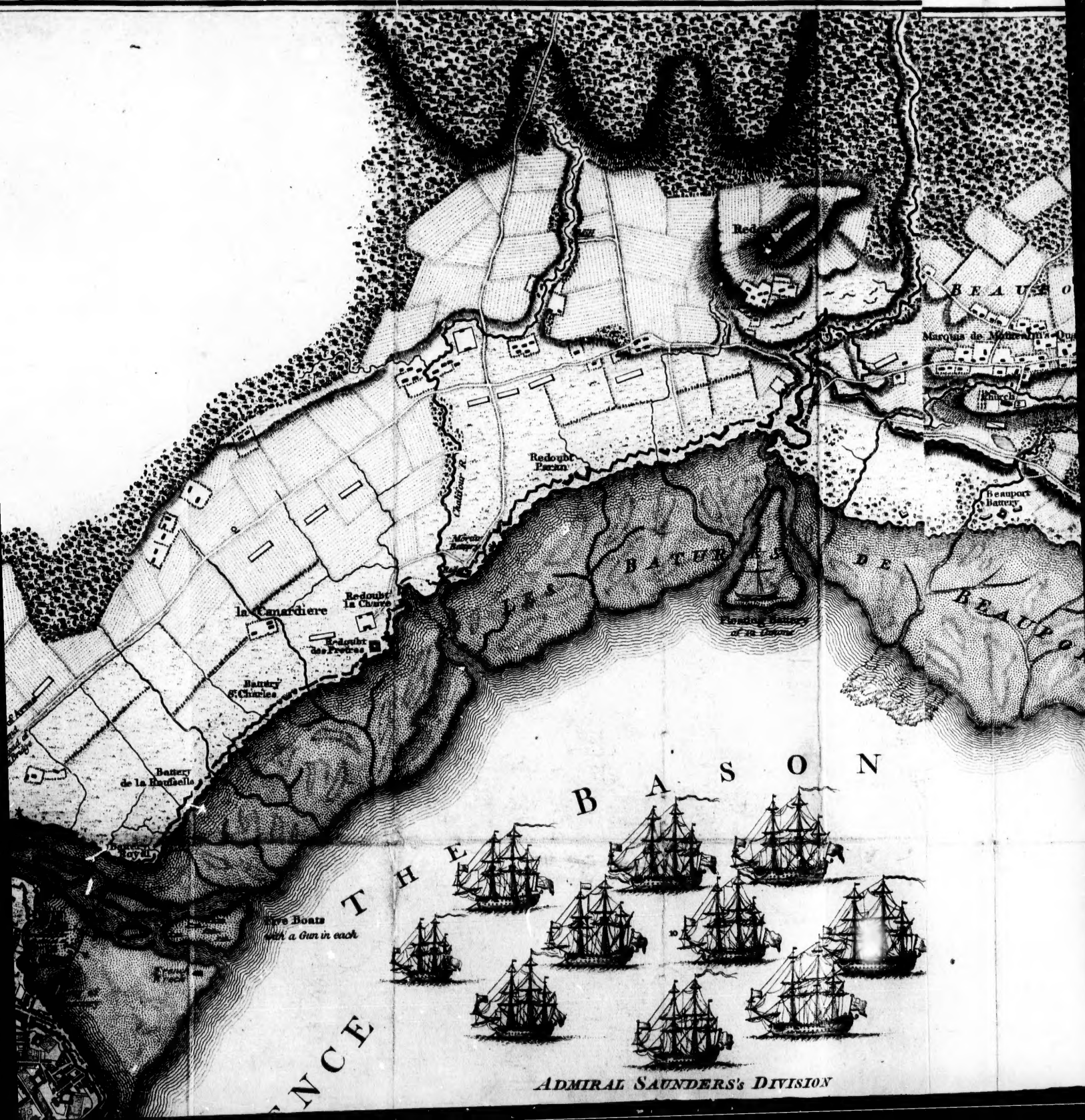
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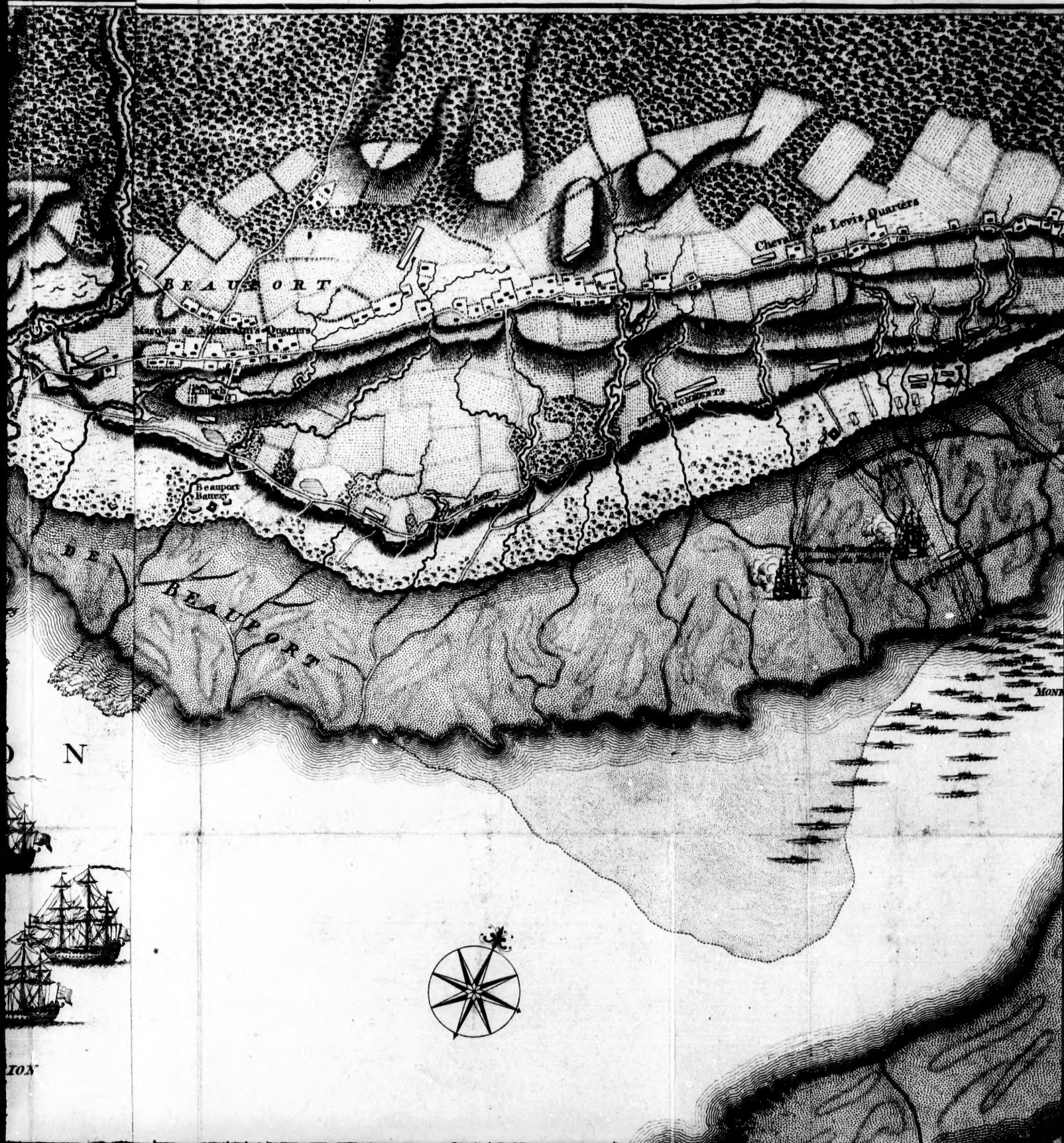
Geographer to His MAJESTY.

Road from Lorette

Road from St. Foy









NORTH

Station of the Porcupine Sloop & the Halifax Brig
while the Camp was at Montserrat

CHANNEL

The Centurian
Covering the Troops

MONKTON'S BRIGADE

Road from Lorient

Road from St. Foy

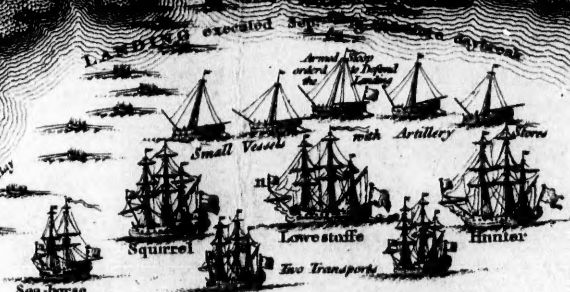
Road from Tréport

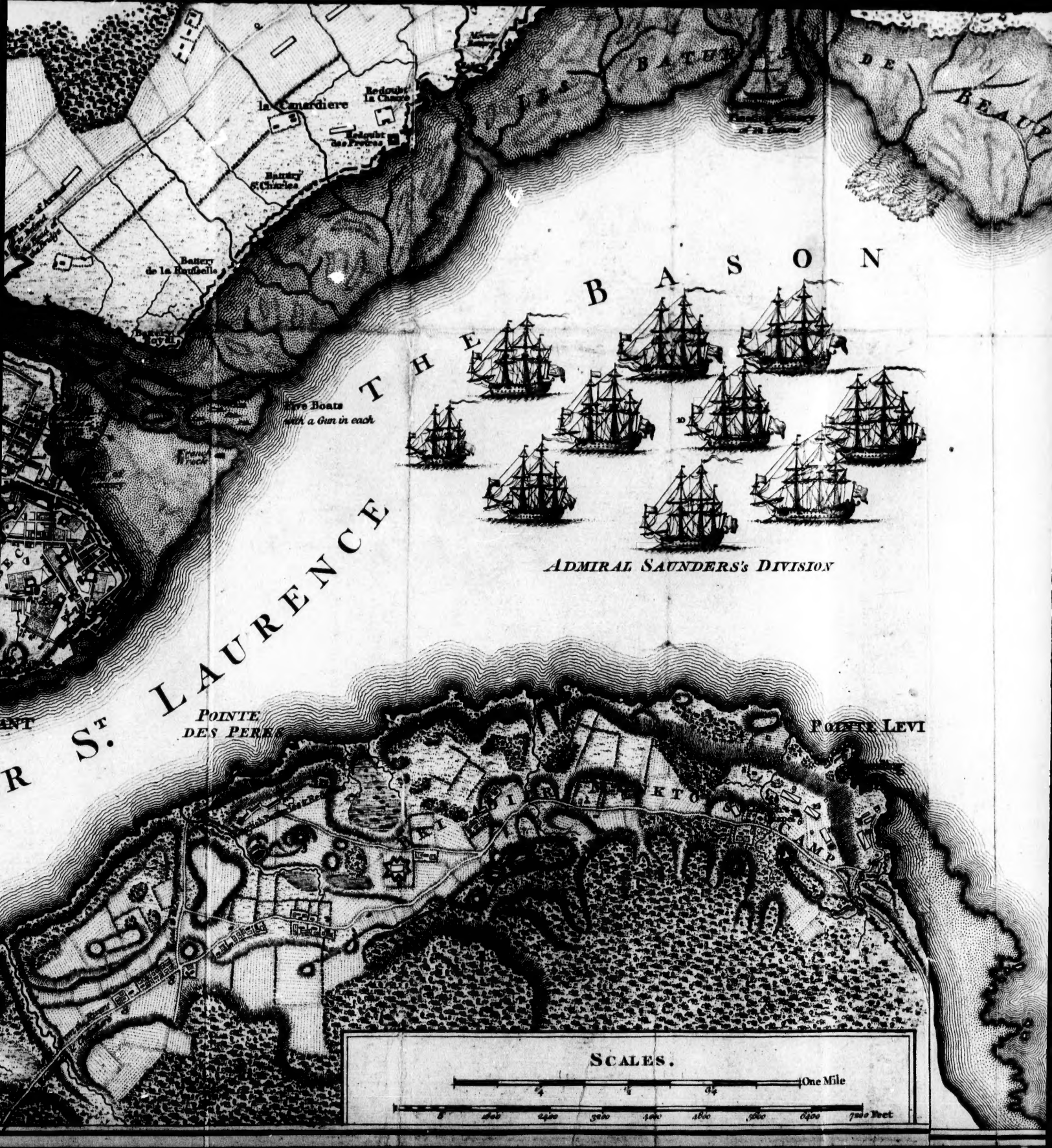
First Approach

Route of the first Attack continues down from Cape Race Bay

ADMIRAL HOLMES'S DIVISION

RIVER ST.
CAP ADAMANT







la Canardier

Batterie
de Charles

Batterie
de la Houffelle

Batterie
de la Pointe

Five Boats
with a Gun

CAP AU DIAMANT

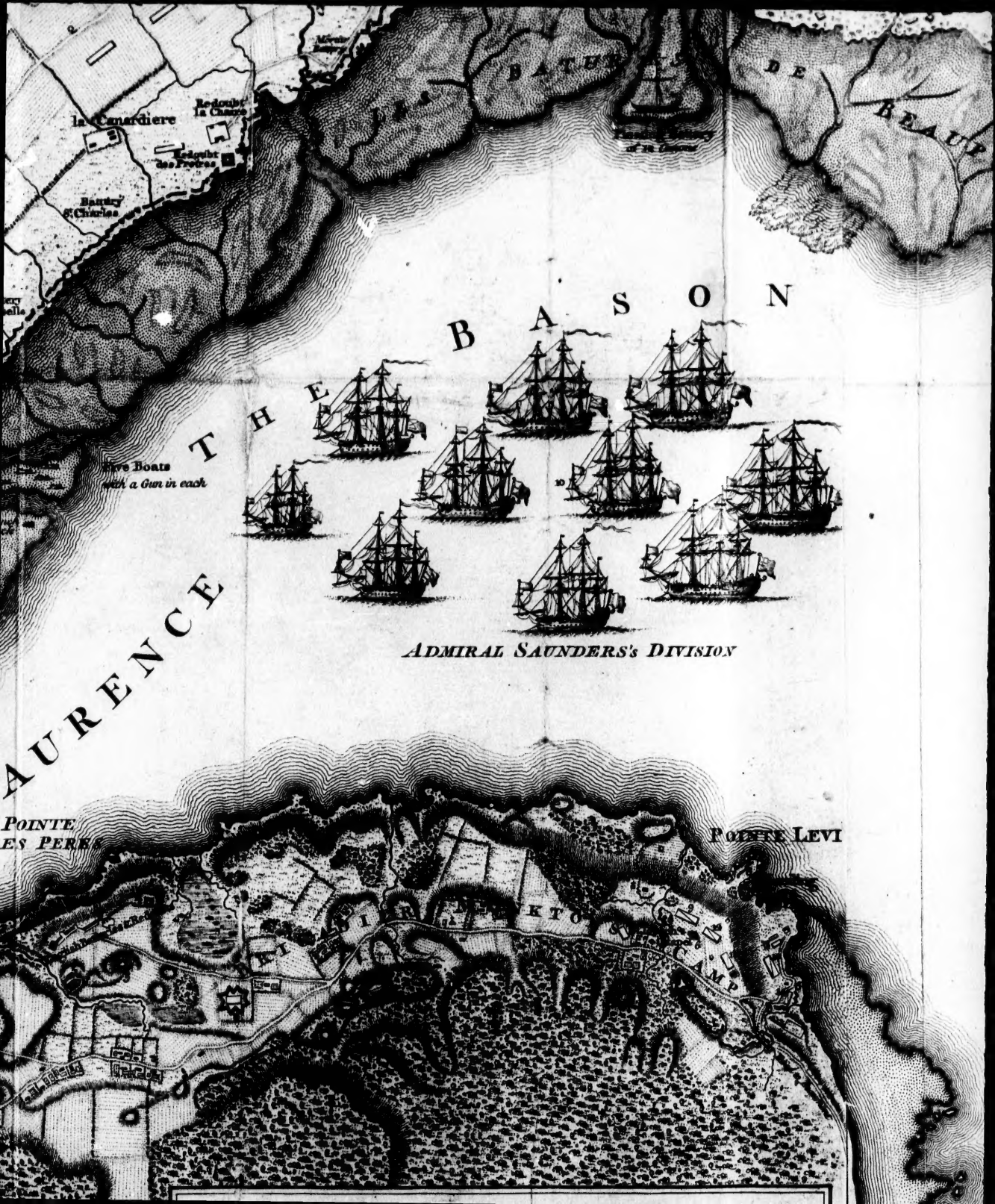
ST. LAWRENCE
POINTE
DES PERES

RIVER

Landing executed by the Army

Small Vessels with Artillery
Squirrel
Lowe staffs
Hunter
Two Transports

ADMIRAL HOLMES, DIVISION



AURENCE

POINTE
DES PERES

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS'S DIVISION

POINTE LEVI

HEADPORT

O N



DIVISION

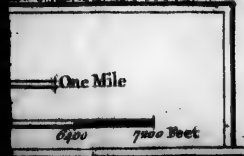


POINTE LEVI

WEST

POINT

SOUTH CHANNEL





List of the BRITISH ARMY on service at the
SEIGE of QUEBEC.

15 th	Amherst
28 th	Briggs
35 th	Otways
43 ^d	Kennedy's
47 th	Lascelles
48 th	Webbs
58 th	Anstruthers
78 th	Highlanders
Royal	} 2 Battalion
Americans	
Light Infantry	} 3 Battalion
Artillery	
Louisburg Grenadiers	
Marines	

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Geographer to His MAJESTY.

Road from Lovett

SECOND PLATE





AURENCE

THE

BAY OF AUDEN

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS'S DIVISION

Five Boats
with a Gun in each

Batterie de la Nouvelle

la Canardiere

Redoubt de la Chapelle

Redoubt de la Chapelle

BEAUFORT

Marquis de Beauport

Beaufort Battery

BEAUFORT





Road from Lavett

SECOND PLATE

RIVER S



ADMIRAL HOLMES'S DIVISION





THE BASQUES

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS'S DIVISION

GULF OF ST. LAURENCE

POINTE DES PERES

POINTE LEVI

MIRAMICHI RIVER

SCALE. One Mile

7000 FATHOMS

Geographer to His MAJESTY.



Le Martini

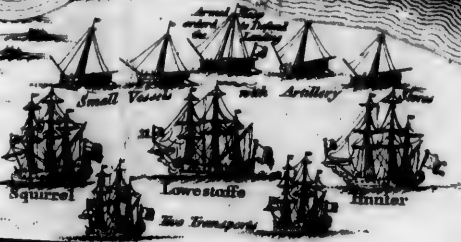
Battery of Charles

Battery de la Rochelle

Five Boats with a Gun

St. Pierre

RIVER ST. LAUREN
POINTE DES PERES





la Canardiere

Pointe la Chaux

Pointe la Chaux

Pointe la Chaux

Five Boats
with a Gun in each

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS'S DIVISION

AURENCE

POINTE
DES PERES

POINTE LEVI

CAMP



O N

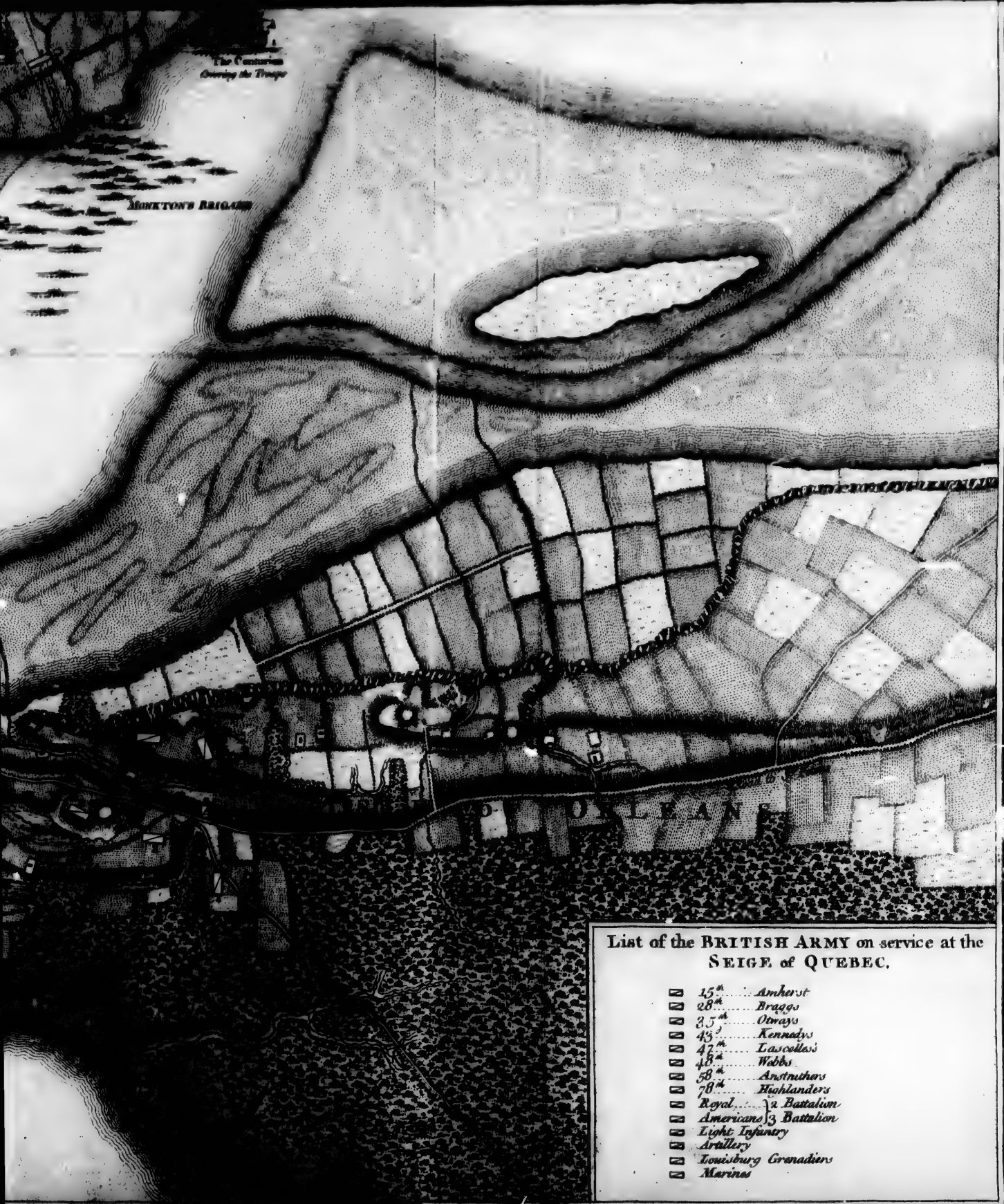


VISION

POINT LEVI

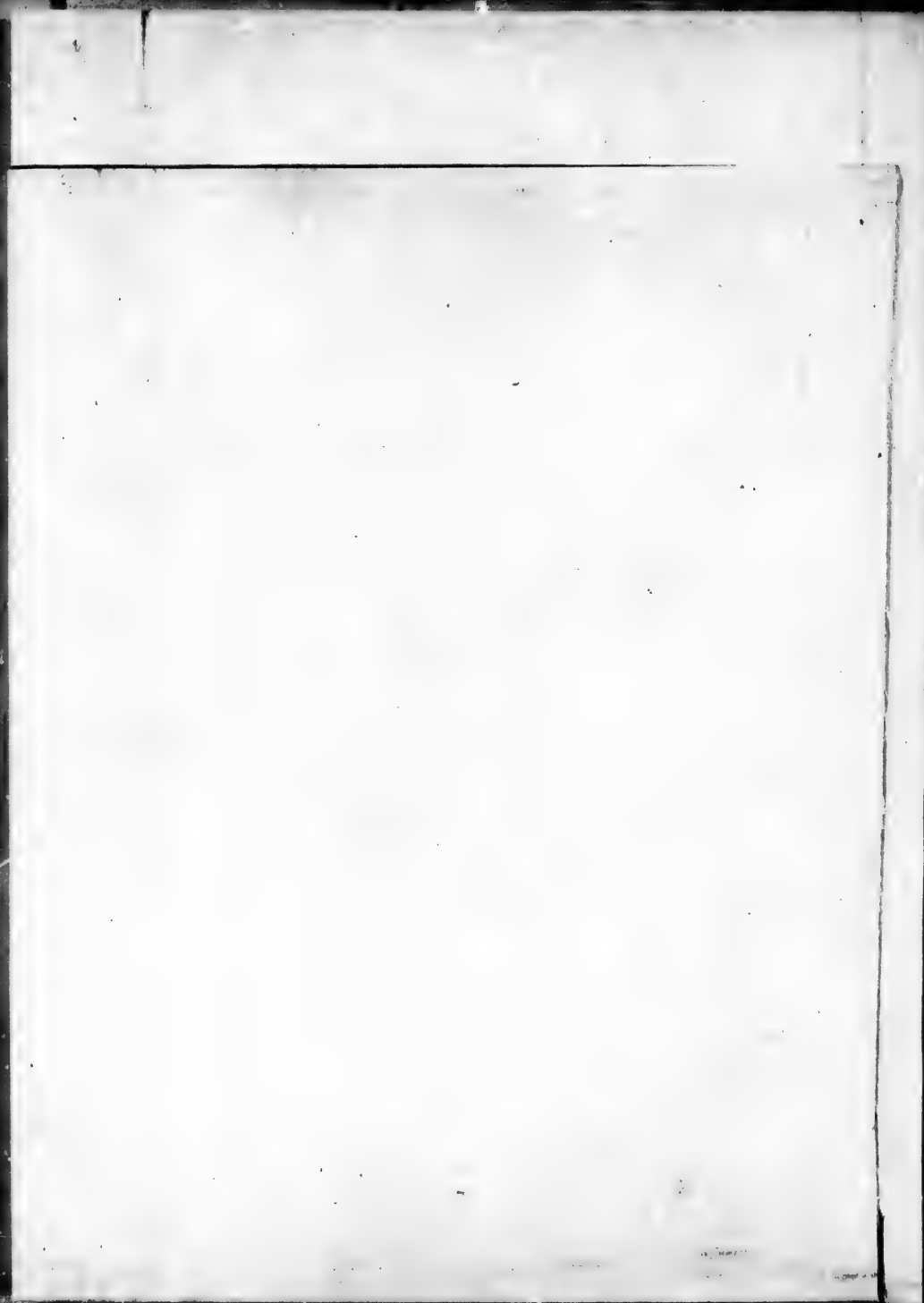
SOUTH CHANNEL
WEST POINT

One Mile
0 1000 Feet



**List of the BRITISH ARMY on service at the
SEIGE of QUEBEC.**

15 th	Amherst
28 th	Braggs
35 th	Owags
43 rd	Kennedy's
47 th	Lascelles's
48 th	Wabbs
58 th	Anstruthers
78 th	Highlanders
Royal	2 Battalion
Americans	3 Battalion
Light Infantry	
Artillery	
Louisburg Grenadiers	
Marines	



A
JOURNAL

OF THE

Siege of Quebec.

To which is annexed,

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Geographer to his MAJESTY.

Price Five Shillings.

1 A M U O L

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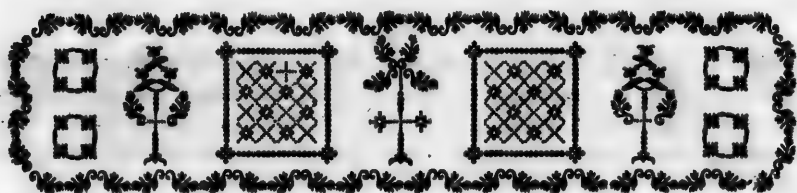
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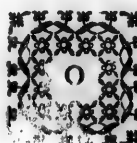


JOURNAL

OF THE

SIEGE of QUEBEC,

In 1759.

N the 26th of *June* Admiral *Saunders* arrived, with the first division of the fleet and transports, near the middle of the isle of *Orleans*; as did the second and third divisions the next day, being the 27th, when Major-General *Wolfe* landed the troops under his command on the island of *Orleans*. Directly after the landing, a very hard gale of wind came on, by which many anchors and small boats were lost, and much damage was done among the transports, by driving on board each other. General *Wolfe* having received a message from Admiral *Saunders*, that there was reason to think, that the enemy had artillery, and a force, upon the *Point of Levi*, the General detached Brigadier *Monckton* with four battalions to drive them from thence.

On the 28th, at midnight, the enemy sent down from *Quebec* seven fireships; and though our ships and transports were so numerous, and necessarily spread so great a part of the channel, we towed them all clear and a-ground, without receiving the least damage from them.

A

On

On the 29th Brigadier *Monckton*, with his detachment, passed the river at night, and marched the next day for the *Point*; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post: the advanced parties, on this occasion, had two or three skirmishes with the *Canadians* and *Indians*, with little loss on either side.

On the 1st of *July* Admiral *Saunders*, with the fleet, moved up between the points of *Orleans* and *Levi*.

July 3. Colonel *Carleton* marched to the westernmost point of the Island, where our army encamped from the 3d to the 8th; which place was afterwards kept as a post for an hospital, and a deposit for stores.

References to the Camp at the west part of Orleans.

1 The 28th regiment	9 The hospital
2 35th regiment	10 The redoubts and lines to inclose
3 47th regiment	the hospital, stores, and
4 58th regiment	landing place.
5 2d battalion of Royal Americans	11 A battery, erected to fire upon
6 <i>Louisbourg</i> grenadiers	the enemy's battoes, float-
7 light infantry	ing batteries, &c. when at-
8 head quarters	tacking our boats in the
	north channel.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected, with great dispatch, near the *Point of Levi*, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure their works and batteries.

References to the camp, lines, and intrenchment from Point Levi to Point a Peres.

1 The posts from the line, with an intrenchment, and an <i>Ab-battis du Bois</i> , for the security of the camp.	6 The redoubts and intrenchments to strengthen the lines
2 post of rangers	7 chapel and house turned into an hospital
3 advanced post of Major <i>Dalling's</i> corps	8 battery of two guns
4 batteries and redoubts erected against the lower town	9 15th regiment
5 marines redoubts to cover the batteries	10 43d regiment
	11 48th regiment
	12 78th regiment
	13 royal regiment of artillery
	14 marines.

The enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men, to attack and destroy them; unluckily, they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again: by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment.

The

The effect of our artillery from these batteries had been so great, that the upper town was considerably damaged, and the lower town entirely destroyed.

The works, for the security of our hospital and stores on the isle of *Orleans*, being entirely finished, on the 8th the Admiral placed the *Porcupine* sloop, and the *Boscawen* armed vessel, in the north channel, to cover a part of the army which landed on the north shore, that night; and encamped near the enemy's left.

References to the camp at Montmorency.

1 The 28th regiment	7 The light infantry
2 35th regiment	8 head quarters
3 47th regiment	9 quarter guards
4 58th regiment	10 redoubts
5 2d battalion of Royal Americans	11 redoubts, with houses
6 <i>Louisbourg</i> grenadiers	12 line
	13 batteries, and 14 picquets.

The next morning, after our encamping at *Montmorency*, Captain *Dank's* company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of *Indians*, and had so many killed and wounded as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign: the enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turns driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground, to the eastward of the Falls, seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is, besides, a ford below the Falls, which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb, and beginning of the flood tide, above, so as to fight M. *Montcalm* upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitering the river *Montmorency*, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was entrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The escort was twice attacked by the *Indians*, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

On the 17th, the Admiral having ordered Capt. *Rous*, of the *Sutherland*, to proceed, the first fair wind and night tide, above *Quebec*, and to take the *Diana* and *Squirrel*, with two armed sloops, and two cutters, armed, and loaded with provisions. On the 18th at night they all passed the town without any loss, except the *Diana* (which ran ashore upon the rock of *Point Levi*, and received so much damage, that the

Admiral sent her, with 27 sail of *American* transports, to *Boston*, to be repaired) and got into the upper part of the river : this enabled us to reconnoitre the country above the town, where we found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulties on ours, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what was to be feared most, was, that if we should land between the town and the river *Cape Rouge*, the body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the General thought once of attempting it, at *St. Michael's*, about three miles above the town; but perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which being so near *Quebec*, they could increase as they pleased), to play upon our shipping: and as it must have been many hours before we could attack them (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that the General thought it best to desist. However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, the General sent a detachment, under the command of Colonel *Carleton*, to land at *Point au Tremble*, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. The General had been informed, that a number of the inhabitants of *Quebec* had retired to that place, and that, probably, we should find a magazine of provisions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a body of *Indians* the moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods; he searched for magazines, but to no purpose; brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business, General *Wolfe* came back to *Montmorency*; where he found that Brigadier *Townsend* had, by a superior fire, prevented the *French* from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. It was now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself, of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every-where prepared to receive us; as may be seen by their

Intrenchments, redoubts, batteries, and encampments, along the shore of Beauport.

1. Boom a-croſs the river *St. Charles*, to prevent our ſmall craft from running up.
2. Intrenchments made by the *French* after the *Britiſh* troops were encamped at *Montmorency*, and filled with craverſes, to break the enfilade of the *Britiſh* batteries from their camp.
3. A battery erected by the *French* to annoy *Montmorency* camp; but which was deſtroyed before they had mounted their guns.

N. B. The *French* army was ſaid to conſiſt of 16,000 men, and they ſhifted their encampments occaſionally.

As the men of war could not (for want of a ſufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments to annoy them, in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two tranſports (drawing but little water) which, upon occaſions, could be run a-ground, to favour a deſcent. With the help of theſe veſſels, which might be carried by the tide cloſe in ſhore, the General propoſed to make himſelf maſter of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whoſe ſituation appeared to be out of muſket ſhot of the intrenchments upon the hill: if the enemy ſupported this detached piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an engagement, what the General moſt wiſhed for; if not, he would have had it in his power to examine their ſituation, ſo as to be able to determine where he could beſt attack them.

On the 28th, at midnight, the enemy ſent down a raft of fire ſtages, of near a hundred *radeaux*, which ſucceeded no better than the fire-ſhips.

July 31, in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of Brigadier *Monckton's* brigade from the *Point of Levy*: the two brigades, under the Brigadiers *Townſhend* and *Murray*, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the paſſage of this corps, the Admiral had placed the *Centurion* in the channel, ſo that ſhe might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford. This ſhip was of great uſe, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments; and the Admiral alſo ordered to run on ſhore, at high water, two catſ, which he had armed for that purpoſe, againſt two ſmall batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land.

From the veſſel which run a-ground neareſt in, the General obſerved, that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great

great loss; and the more, as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both sides their artillery and musquetry, which was at first conceived they might. But as the enemy seemed in some confusion, and we were prepared for an action, the General thought it proper to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the Brigadiers-General to be ready with the corps under their command; Brigadier *Monckton* to land, and the Brigadiers *Townshend* and *Murray* to pass the ford. At a proper time of the tide the signal was made, but in rowing towards the shore many of the boats grounded upon a ledge, that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged the General to send an officer to stop Brigadier *Townshend's* march, who was then in motion. While the seamen were getting their boats off, the enemy fired a number of shells and shot, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the officers of the navy went in with the General to find a better place to land. We took one flat-bottom boat with us, to make the experiment; and, as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the 2d Royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and begin the attack, supported by Brigadier *Monckton's* corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But, whether from the noise and hurry at landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments, in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them, and join in the attack: Brigadier *Monckton* was not landed, and Brigadier *Townshend* was still at a considerable distance, though upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the *French* abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent on their duty. The General saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind Brigadier *Monckton's* corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach in extreme good order.

References to the attack made by the grenadiers near the Falls of Montmorency

- 1 The Centurion
2. 2. The armed catts
- 3 Monckton's brigade
- 4 *Townshend's* and *Murray's* brigades,
marching to support the grenadiers
attack :
- 5 The battery which was silenced
- 6 The musquetry whose fire put the
grenadiers into confusion, and pre-

vented the design from being carried into execution.

It was intended that the whole brigades should have formed into four columns; but, by the impetuosity of the grenadiers, they attacked before the others could form.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near night, a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that the General thought it most adviseable not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest (in case of a repulse) the retreat of Brigadier *Townshend's* corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's, where Brigadiers *Townshend* and *Murray* were to have attacked; and it is probable, that if those accidents had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and center (more remote from our artillery) must have bore all the violence of their musquetry.

The *French* did not attempt to interrupt our march: some of their savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, as their custom is.

The Admiral, to prevent the two catts from falling into the enemy's hands (they being dry on shore, gave orders to take the men out, and set them on fire, which was accordingly done.

The place where the attack was intended has these advantages over all others hereabouts: our artillery could be brought into use; the greatest part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once; and the retreat (in case of a repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any-where else be found. The enemy were, indeed, posted upon a commanding eminence; the beach upon which our troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies; the hill to be ascended, very steep, and not every-where practicable; the enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and theirs inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river *St. Charles* still remained to be passed, before the town could be invested.

vested. All these circumstances the General considered; but the desire he had to act in conformity to the King's intentions, induced him to make this trial; persuaded, that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

Immediately after this check, the General sent Brigadier *Murray* above the town, with 1200 men, in 20 flat bottom boats, up the river; directing him to assist Rear Admiral *Holmes* (who had been reinforced by the *Lowe'stoffe*, and *Hunter* sloop, with two armed sloops, and two cutts) in the destruction of the *French* ships, if they could be got at, in order to open a communication with General *Amberst*. The Brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it on tolerable terms, and to use all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north shore, without success; but in a third was more fortunate: he landed, unexpectedly, at *de Chambaud*, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, cloathing, arms, and baggage of their army. The prisoners he took informed him of the surrender of the fort of *Niagara*; and we discovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned *Carillon* and *Crown Point*; were retired to the isle *Aux Neix*; and that General *Amberst* was preparing to pass the lake *Champlaine*, to fall on M. *Burlemaque's* corps, which consisted of three battalions of foot, and as many *Canadians* as make the whole amount to 3000.

On the 29th, at night, the Admiral sent up the *Sea-Horse*, and two armed sloops, with two cutts laden with provisions, to join Admiral *Holmes* above the town.

General *Wolfe* was attacked with a fever, when, after ten days, he found himself so ill and weak, that he desired the general officers to consult together for the public utility. They were all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions had now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men (which was nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of *Levi* and *Orleans* are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action; to which the General acquiesced.

Admiral *Saunders* and General *Wolfe* examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but after consulting with Major *Mackellar*, the Chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of
war,

war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town are carefully intrenched, and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. They all agreed, that this promised so little success, that it was of too dangerous a nature to undertake.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats: by the vigilance of these, and the *Indians* round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages; in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side. It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the Admiral, on the 4th at night, sent all the flat bottomed boats above the town, and the General marched, with the forces from *Point Levi*, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports which had passed the town for that purpose.

On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up the river by Admiral *Holmes*, in order to amuse the enemy, now posted along the north shore; but the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the General thought proper to canton half his troops on the south shore; where they were refreshed, and reembarked upon the 13th, at one in the morning. The *Light infantry*, commanded by Col. *Howe*, the regiments of *Bragg*, *Kennedy*, *Lascelles*, and *Anstruther*, with a detachment of *Higblanders*, and *American* grenadiers, the whole being under the command of the Brigadiers *Monckton* and *Murray*, were put into flat bottomed boats, and, after some movement of the ships made by Admiral *Holmes*, to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of *Cape Diamond*, an hour before day-break. The rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the *Light infantry* to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing of the troops, by dislodging a Captain's post, which defended the small intrenched path the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the *Light infantry* gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the Captain's post; by which means the troops, with a very little loss from a few *Canadians* and *Indians* in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second embarkation, which General *Townsend* immediately made. Brigadier *Murray*, who had been

detached with *Anstrutber's* battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the General, who now saw the *French* army crossing the river *St. Charles*. General *Wolfe* thereupon began to form his line, having his right covered by the *Louisbourg* grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought *Otway's*; to the left of the grenadiers were *Bragg's*, *Kennedy's*, *Lascelles's*, the *Highlanders*, and *Anstrutber's*; the right of his army was commanded by Brigadier *Monckton*, and the left by Brigadier *Murray*; his rear and left were protected by Colonel *Howe's* light infantry, who were returned from the four gun battery beforementioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General *Montcalm*, having collected the whole of his force from the *Beauport* side, and advancing, shewed his intention to flank our left, where General *Townshend* was immediately ordered, with General *Amberst's* battalion, which he formed *en potence*; he was soon after reinforced, by the arrival of the two battalions of *Royal Americans*; and *Webb's* was drawn up by the General, as a reserve, in eight sub-divisions, with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front with 1500 *Indians* and *Canadians*, who kept up a very galling, tho' irregular, fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience and good order; reserving their fire for the main body, now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, checked, by our posts in our front, which protected the forming our line. The right of the enemy was composed of half the troops of the colony, the battalions of *La Saare*, *Languedoc*, and the remainder of their *Canadians* and *Indians*. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of *Bearn* and *Guienne*. Their left was composed of the remaining troops of the colony, and the battalion of *Royal Rouffillon*. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly.

The *French* began the charge about nine, advancing briskly, and, for some little time, in good order; their front began to fire before they got within reach, which immediately caught throughout every part of their line; then they began to waver, but continued advancing; when they had got within about 100 yards of us, our troops marched up, and reserved their fire till within 40 yards, and continuing to march up very regularly, with a steady fire. It was then the brave General *Wolfe* fell, at the head of *Bragg's*, and the *Louisbourg* grenadiers, advancing with their bayonets: about the same time Brigadier-General *Monckton* received his wound, at the head of *Lascelles's*, in his right breast, by a ball that went through part of his lungs, and which was cut out under the blade-

blade-bone of his shoulder, just as the *French* were giving way, which obliged him to quit the field. In the front of the opposite battalions fell also M. *Montcalm*, and his *Second* in command, who died of his wounds on board our fleet. When our troops were within 20 or 30 yards of closing, the whole *French* line turned their backs, from right to left, almost in the same instant; they were pursued within musquet shot of their walls, and scarce looked back till they had got within them. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack; part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The *Louisbourg grenadiers*, *Bragg's* and *Lascelles's*, pressed on with their bayonets; Brigadier *Murray* advancing briskly with the troops under his command, completed the route on this side; when the *Higblanders*, supported by *Anstruther's*, took to their broad-swords, and drove part into the town, and part to the works at their bridge on the river *St. Charles*.

The action on our left and rear was not so severe, though their irregulars made a smart attack upon our left flank during the action, but were soon repulsed. The houses, into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by Colonel *Howe*, who taking post with two companies behind a small copse, and frequently falling upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body General *Townsbend* advanced platoons of *Amberst's* regiment, which totally prevented their right wing from executing their first intention. Before this, one of the *Royal American* battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which Brigadier *Murray's* movement had left open, General *Townsbend* remained with *Amberst's* to support this disposition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of their savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

In this situation of the battle the command fell on Brigadier-General *Townsbend*, who immediately repaired to the centre; and finding that the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, he formed them as soon as possible: scarce was this effected, when M. *Bougainville*, with his corps from *Cape Rouge*, of two thousand men, appeared in our rear: The General advanced two pieces of artillery, and two battalions towards him; upon which he retired. We took a great number of *French* officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon.

Their loss is computed to be about fifteen hundred men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars.

References to the battle fought on Thursday the 13th of September, 1760.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 The landing of the <i>British</i> troops, which began about four, and was completed by seven in the morning.</p> <p>2 <i>British</i> troops drawn up in line of battle, with the artillery in the centre.</p> <p>a The 15th regiment,—<i>Amberst's</i>
 b 2d battalion of <i>Royal Americans</i>
 c 58th regiment,—<i>Anstruther's</i>
 d 78th regiment,—<i>Highlanders</i>
 e 47th regiment,—<i>Lascelles's</i>
 f 43d regiment,—<i>Kennedy's</i>
 g 28th regiment,—<i>Bragg's</i>
 h <i>Louisbourg</i> grenadiers
 i 35th regiment,—<i>Otway's</i>
 k 48th regiment,—<i>Webb's</i>.</p> <p>3 <i>Light infantry</i>, to cover the rear</p> <p>4 3d battalion of <i>Royal Americans</i>, detached to cover the landing-place.</p> <p>5 <i>French</i> army, drawn up in line of battle between eight and nine in the morning, with one field-piece in the centre.</p> <p>6 <i>Canadians</i> and <i>Indians</i>, posted in parties to attack our flanks and rear.</p> | <p>7 The House, and batteries of four guns, which the <i>French</i> abandoned on our landing, and afterwards made an attempt to recover them, but were repulsed.</p> <p>8 2000 men from <i>Cape Rouge</i>, under the command of M. <i>de Bougainville</i>, to attack our army in the rear; but this corps being repulsed by the <i>Light infantry</i> at the house and four gun battery, wheeled off to 9.9, against whom General <i>Townshend</i> advanced two pieces of artillery, and two battalions; upon which they retired.</p> <p>10 Admiral <i>Saunders</i>, with nine men of war and one frigate.</p> <p>11 Admiral <i>Holmes's</i> division, to protect the landing.</p> |
|--|--|

N. B. There were some skirmishes before the action, whilst the dispositions on both sides were making: after the action there was a severe skirmish; which being ended, we remained sole masters of the field.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing.

	killed	wounded	missing
Officers	9	53	0
Serjeants	3	25	0
Drummers	0	4	0
Rank and file	45	506	3
Total	57	588	3

ARTILLERY

(13)
A R T I L L E R Y.

	<i>killed</i>	<i>wounded</i>	<i>missing</i>
Engineers	0	1	0
Gunners	1	1	0
Bombardiers	0	1	0
Matrosses	0	5	0
Total	1	8	0

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, General *Townshend* employed the army in redoubting the camp beyond insult, in making of a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off the communication with their country.

P L A T E II.

References to the investiture of Quebec by the British army.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | The redoubts to cover the front of the encampment | | night, to command the road to the general hospital, and to the bridge of the river <i>St. Charles</i> |
| 2 | redoubts and fleches to oppose sallies from the town | | |
| 3 | redoubts to cover the communication to the landing-place | 5 | redoubt begun the 16th at night, to cover a battery against the bastion <i>St. Ursula</i> |
| 4 | redoubt made the 15th at | | |

Disposition of the army.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 6 | 3d battalion of <i>Royal Americans</i> | 12 | 43d regiment |
| 7 | artillery | 13 | 35th regiment |
| 8 | 15th regiment | 14 | 47th regiment |
| 9 | 58th regiment | 15 | 28th regiment |
| 10 | 78th regiment | 16 | 48th regiment |
| 11 | <i>Light infantry</i> | 17 | 2d battalion of <i>Royal Americans</i> . |

References to the defences of Quebec.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a | Palace gate | f | <i>St. Ursula's</i> bastion |
| b | <i>St. John's</i> gate | g | <i>St. Louis's</i> bastion |
| c | <i>St. Louis's</i> gate | h | <i>La Glaciere</i> bastion |
| d | <i>Potasse</i> bastion | i | <i>Cape Diamond</i> bastion |
| e | <i>St. John's</i> bastion | k | Fort <i>St. Louis</i> . |

The

The 17th at noon, before we had any batteries erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation; which General *Townshend* sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty. The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships as intending to attack the town. The *French* officer returned at night with terms of capitulation; which the General and the Admiral considered and agreed to.

Articles of capitulation agreed on between Vice Admiral Saunders, Brigadier-General Townshend, and Mr. de Ramefay, commander of Quebec.

Article I. Mr. de Ramefay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars, or howitzers, and twelverounds.

Article I. The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.

Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.

Article II. Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia.

Article III. Granted.

Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers, or inhabitants, shall not be touched.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their most Christian and Britannic Majesties.

Article V. Granted.

Article VI. That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely, and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their most Christian and Britannick Majesties.

Article VI. The free exercise of the Roman religion; safe-guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the Bishop,

Bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannick and most Christian Majesties.

Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be deliver'd up, *bonâ fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.

Article VII. Granted.

Article VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their most Christian and Britannick Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.

Article VIII. Granted.

Article IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safe-guards, at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.

Article IX. Granted.

Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, of the reduction of the town; as also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French ministry, to inform them thereof.

Article X. Granted.

Article XI. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution, under pretence of reprisals, or the no-execution of any preceding capitulation.

Article XI. Granted.

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the camp before Quebec, the 18th of September 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.
GEORGE TOWNSEND.
DE RAMESAY.

On the 18th, at eight in the morning, the above articles were signed; and in the evening the army took possession on the land side, and sent safe-guards into the town to preserve order and to prevent any thing being destroyed, and Captain *Palliser*, with a body of seamen, landed in the lower town.

The next day our army marched in; and near a thousand French officers, soldiers, and seamen, were embarked on board some English catts, to proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

An account of the guns, &c. found in Quebec, on its surrender to his Britannick Majesty's Troops.

Brass Guns	{	6 Pounders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	{	36 Pounders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
		18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
		12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Iron Guns	{	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		13 Inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brass Mortars	-	8 Inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto Howitzers	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Iron Mortars	{	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		13 Inches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
Shells	{	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
		8 and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brass Petards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

with a considerable quantity of powder, ball, small arms, and intrenching too's, &c. the number of which cannot be ascertained.

There were also 37 guns and one mortar of General *Braddock*, found on the several batteries on the coast of *Beauport*, between the *Falls of Montmorency* and the river *St. Charles*.

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- VI. The Inside of the *Jesuits Chapel*.
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- VIII. The Inside of the *Recollect Friars Church*.
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